such that the appearance of the "shadow" as mentioned above can be prevented, without deteriorating the clarity of the transferred image.

There are no particular limitations regarding the material of the porous plate 2. It is possible, for example, to use a metal plate such as an aluminum plate, a resin plate or a carbon plate having a predetermined thickness. Nor are there any particular limitations regarding the thickness of the porous plate 2. It may be appropriately selected in accordance with the requisite clarity of the transferred image or the size of the display screen of the LCD 3 and the photosensitive surface of the photosensitive film 4. From the practical point of view, the porous plate 2 may be produced by, for example, stacking porous sheets together or resin molding. However, there are no particular limitations in this regard. It may be produced by any method including a method by which holes are formed by machining.

Further, the plurality of through-holes 21 provided in the porous plate 2 may be arranged in any form and at any pitch as long as the through-holes 21 are arranged uniformly. For example, they may be arranged in a lattice-like fashion or a zigzag fashion (a close-packed fashion), with the zigzag fashion being preferable. The pitch at

which the through-holes 21 are arranged is preferably as small as possible. Each distance between adjacent two through-holes 21 is preferably in the range of 0.05 to 0.5 mm and more preferably 0.05 to 0.3 mm.

Further, there are no particular limitations regarding the configuration of the through-holes 21 provided in the porous plate 2. It may be, for example, cylindrical, cylindroid-like, or prism-like. That is, the sectional configuration of the through-holes 21 is not limited particularly and may be, for example, circular, elliptical or polygonal. However, to facilitate the preparation, it is desirable for the sectional configuration of the through-holes 21 to be circular or polygonal. Further, while it is desirable for the through-holes 21 to be parallel through-holes extending in the thickness direction of the porous plate 2, they may also be usable as long as they are to be regarded as parallel.

Further, while there are no particular limitations regarding the size of the through-holes 21, it is desirable for the diameter (in the case of circular holes) or the equivalent diameter (in the case of elliptical holes, polygonal holes, etc.) of the through holes 21 of the porous plate 2 to be not more than 0.5 mm, and it is desirable for the thickness of the porous plate 2 to be not

less than three times the diameter or equivalent diameter of the through-holes 21. The above-mentioned equivalent diameter is a dimension expressed as "4 x area/total-peripheral-length (or total circumferential length)". The diameter or equivalent diameter of the through-holes 21 of the porous plate 2 is set at not more than 5 mm, and the thickness of the porous plate 2 is set at not less than three times the diameter or equivalent diameter of the through-holes 21 because these settings are effective in obtaining parallel rays by means of the porous plate 2.

It is desirable to provide a reflection reducing coating on the entire surface of the porous plate 2 including the inner surfaces of the through-holes 21. There are no particular limitations regarding the reflection reducing coating as long as its reflectance is not more than a predetermined value. Examples thereof include a black plating, a blackened coating, and a black paint coating. In the present invention, it is desirable for the reflectance to be not more than 2%. If the reflectance is not more than 2%, the scattered light other than the parallel rays from the back light unit 1 can be efficiently absorbed, and it is possible to efficiently emit only the substantially parallel rays (including parallel rays) from the back light unit 1 and cause them to